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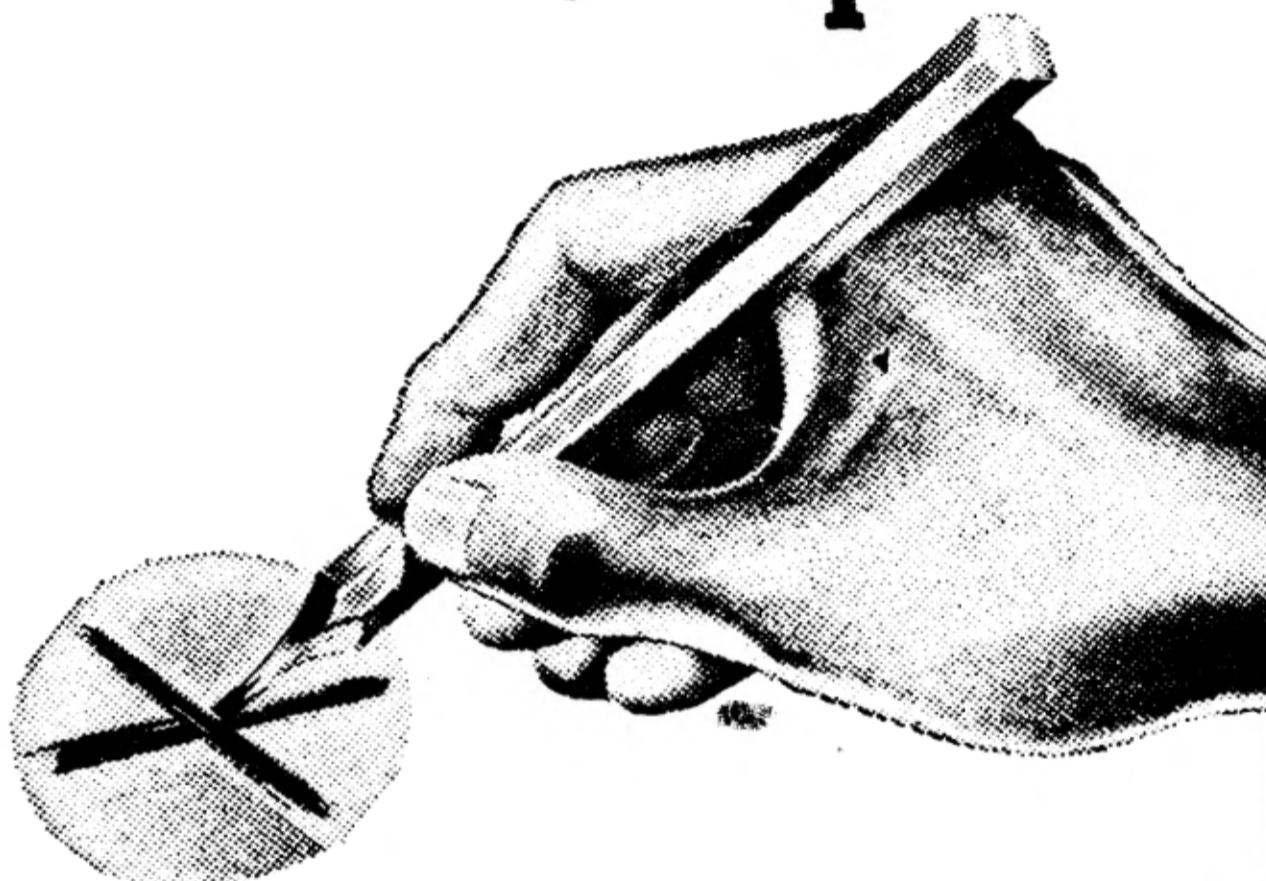
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OLYMPIA, WASH.

Pamphlet



CONTAINING FULL TEXT OF ALL STATE
MEASURES TO BE VOTED UPON AT THE
STATE GENERAL ELECTION

NOV. 6, 1956

Ballot Titles Prepared By
DON EASTVOLD, ATTORNEY GENERAL



PUBLISHED · BY · **EARL COE** SECRETARY OF STATE



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Preface

As directed by the State Constitution, the office of the Secretary of State is presenting herewith a copy of all measures which will head the November 6th State Election Ballot.

We urge the voters to carefully study these measures to the end that a vote will be cast either for or against each measure on November 6th. The propositions are voted upon as individual units and the voter can freely mark his preference as each measure is considered.

Arguments For or Against the Measures

The arguments appearing in this pamphlet either for or against the measures can be filed by any person or organization. However, the law provides that each sponsor must remit sufficient funds to guarantee the cost to the State for printing same. Because of this statutory charge, not all the measures have printed arguments appearing in this pamphlet. In fact, four proposed constitutional amendments have no arguments (either for or against). Two of the measures (H. J. R. No. 22 and Initiative Measure No. 199) have arguments only in their favor. Only Initiative Measure No. 198 has arguments on both sides of the issue.

The office of the Secretary of State may review the arguments submitted as to whether same contain obscene, libelous, scandalous, defamatory or treasonable matter. However, state law provides no authority as to the evaluation of the truth or accuracy of the arguments, either for or against any measure.

Voters should understand that it is only human for the sponsors or opponents of any measure to present their case as forcefully as possible. In some instances the arguments may contain exaggerated statements or conclusions that cannot be fully determined without court interpretation.

If any public spirited citizen or organization of the State of Washington wishes additional copies of this pamphlet—do not hesitate to write to my office at Olympia.



EARL COE, Secretary of State
Chief Election Officer
State of Washington

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Initiative Measure No. 198

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

AFFECTING EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

AN ACT Defining the terms "employer" and "labor organization" and declaring unlawful certain agreements and practices relating to membership in such an organization, payments to such an organization as a condition of employment, discrimination and coercion in connection with employment, and providing civil actions and criminal penalties for violations.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The right of a person to seek, obtain or retain employment shall not be denied or abridged because of membership in or non-membership in any labor organization.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful:

(a) For an employer, by agreement or otherwise, to require any person, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, to be or become a member of, or to abstain from becoming or from remaining a member of, any labor organization; or

(b) For an employer to require, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, the payment by any person of any dues, fees, assessments or charges of any kind to any labor organization or to any person for the use and benefit of a labor organization; or

(c) For an employer or a labor organization to engage in any practice, conduct or course of conduct intended to discriminate, or the effect of which is to discriminate, against any person in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment because of membership, loss of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; or

(d) For a labor organization, by threats, coercion or intimidation, to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against any person because of non-membership, withdrawal from membership or loss of membership in any labor organization.

SECTION 3. Any person who is denied or deprived of employment or denied or deprived of the opportunity to work, because of violation of one or more of the sections or provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to recover from any person, group of persons, employer or labor organization so violating this Act, by appropriate action in the courts of this State, such damages as he may have sustained by reason of such denial or deprivation of employment, plus a reasonable allowance for his attorney's fees and other necessary expenses of prosecuting the action. Liability for all such damages, attorney's fees and necessary expenses shall be joint and several.

SECTION 4. Any person injured or threatened with injury by the commission of an act declared unlawful by this Act, shall, in addition to any other available remedy, have the right to injunctive relief.

SECTION 5. Definitions:

(a) The term "employer" as used in this Act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, joint stock companies, labor organizations when acting as an employer, and the State of Washington, its counties, cities, school districts and other political subdivisions and municipal corporations thereof.

(b) The term "labor organization," as used in this Act, means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan in which employees participate, and any person acting as an officer or agent of a labor organization, directly or indirectly, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing

Initiative Measure No. 198 (Continued)

with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, hours of labor or any condition of employment.

SECTION 6. Any person who violates this Act shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SECTION 7. This Act shall apply to all contracts entered into after the

effective date hereof and to any renewal or extension of existing contracts.

SECTION 8. The provisions of this Act are declared to be severable, and the unconstitutionality or invalidity of any section or provision of this Act, shall not affect the remainder thereof.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 19, 1966.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE

**ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE
NO. 198 APPEARS ON NEXT FOLLOWING
TWO PAGES (PAGES 8 and 9)**

**ARGUMENTS AGAINST INITIATIVE
MEASURE NO. 198 APPEAR ON
PAGES 10-13, inclusive.**

WHY INITIATIVE 198 IS NEEDED TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

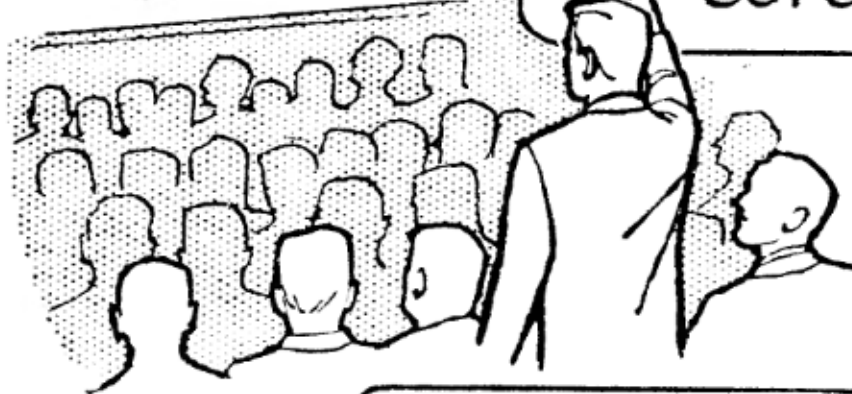
UNION LOCAL

(ALL INCIDENTS FROM DOCUMENTED, LOCAL CASES — NAMES AND PROOF ON REQUEST)



SIT DOWN YOU — — —, YOU'RE OUT OF ORDER!

.....WHAT UNION BOSS TELLS TEAMSTER TRYING TO GET ACCOUNTING OF LOCAL'S FUNDS. 198 WILL RESTORE MEMBERS RIGHTS!



WE'LL CLOSE YOU DOWN IF ALL OF YOUR GIRLS DON'T JOIN THE UNION TODAY



.....SO ALL 13 OFFICE GIRLS OF A TACOMA DAIRY HAD TO JOIN AND PAY UP. 198 WILL PREVENT FORCED MEMBERSHIP!



YOU'RE FIRED! WE HAVE TO PLAY ALONG WITH THE UNION OR THEY'LL MAKE TROUBLE FOR US

U of W STUDENT IS HIRED BY CONTRACTOR. ONE DAY, FIRED THE NEXT WHEN UNION REFUSES HIM PERMIT TO WORK. 198 WOULD SAVE HIS JOB!

NO YOU CAN'T PAINT YOUR OWN BUILDING. GET OFF THE JOB!



YOU'RE EXPELLED FROM THE UNION-- CRITICIZING OFFICERS IS DISLOYALTY

HIS "DISLOYALTY" WAS TO QUESTION A UNION OFFICERS ORDER - 198 WOULD END SUCH DICTATORSHIP!



--- SAYS "TOUGH" BUSINESS AGENT TO RETIRED OWNER OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING. 198 WILL ABOLISH STRONG-ARM TACTICS!

FREEDOM OF CHOICE IS THE AMERICAN WAY - NOT COMPULSION! TO RESTORE FREEDOM, DIGNITY & SELF RESPECT TO ALL

VOTE FOR 198!

(Continued on next page)

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 198

YOUR VOTE FOR 198

is your vote for a traditional American principle—

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

Most of us still feel that America is a free country. We believe that individual freedom is important. We are against compulsion. We do not believe that anyone should be compelled to belong to a church, a farm group, a veterans' organization, a union or any other private organization unless he does so of his own free will.

Freedom of choice is the whole principle at stake in Initiative 198. It protects the right of every person to decide for himself whether to join or not to join a union. It eliminates the special privilege, enjoyed by just one class of private citizens, to say to others, "You must join and pay dues to this organization, or your employer will be compelled to fire you."

Initiative 198 affects only those clauses in union contracts which require compulsory membership. It does not prevent 100% voluntary membership. It interferes in absolutely no way with the existing rights of unions to bargain collectively for all employees wherever a majority are members, to strike for increased wages or benefits and to conduct union affairs as the members see fit, without interference of any kind.

Unions which are honestly and competently run for the benefit of members have nothing to fear from Initiative 198. Members themselves will get rid of racketeering, extortion, coercion and control by entrenched cliques—if union membership is voluntary. Compulsory membership protects union officials from protests; free membership protects members from union bosses.

Ask yourself why union officials have brought so much pressure and spent so much money to defeat Initiative 198. Why have so many people feared vindictive retaliation if they were to speak up for it? Fortunately, nobody can prevent you from expressing your convictions at the polls. To protect your freedom, vote for Initiative 198.

Your inquiry, offer of assistance or contribution will be welcome. Address

WASHINGTON RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 423, Seattle 11, Wash.

Co-chairmen:

Sydney Coates, 3419 11th S.W.,
Seattle

Virgil West, 525 N. Pearl St.,
Ellensburg

Roderick A. Lindsay, N. 120 Wall,
Spokane

Dudley R. Wilhelmi, 501 Puyallup
Ave., Tacoma

R. W. Olson, 6800 44th Pl. N.E.,
Seattle

Ira Carley, P. O. Box 863,
Port Orchard

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 16, 1956.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 198



"EVERYBODY in the STATE is AGAINST Initiative 198!"

Hundreds of organizations and prominent individuals who are interested in our state's well-being have, after thorough study, opposed Initiative 198 or "right to work" laws in public statements and convention resolutions.

Here are just a few of them:

Washington State Grange
Fraternal Order of Eagles
Veterans of World War I
Wn. State Democratic Party
Wn. State Young Democrats
Pierce County
Young Republicans
Pacific County
Republican Club
Evergreen (Seattle)
Republican Club
Wn. State Nurses' Assn.
Catholic NW Progress
Natl. Council of Churches
of Christ (Protestant In-
terdenominational Group)
Archbishop Thos. J.
Connolly, Seattle

Bishop B. J. Topel,
Spokane
Bishop J. P. Dougherty,
Yakima
Republican Committee
Against Init. 198
Congressman Thos. M.
Pelly (Rep.)
Congressman Jack
Westland (Rep.)
Congressman Don
Magnuson (Dem.)
Congressman Thor
Tollefson (Rep.)
Senator Warren G.
Magnuson (Dem.)
Senator Henry M.
Jackson (Dem.)

Governor Arthur B.
Langlie (Rep.)
Wash. State C.I.O. Council
Wash. State Fed. of Labor
All Independent Unions
U.S. Secy. of Labor
James P. Mitchell
Presbyterian Church,
Montana Synod
Rabbi Israel Goldstein,
President American
Jewish Congress
Sen. Robt. A. Taft,
Congressional Rec., 1947
Rev. Walter Muelder,
Methodist Dean (Boston)
Rev. Wm. J. Kelley,
Catholic Univ.,
Washington, D.C.

(Continued on next page)

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 198

ORGANIZED LABOR IS AGAINST INITIATIVE 198 FOR THESE VITAL REASONS—STUDY THEM! . . . Your Own Welfare Is At Stake!

- 1. Initiative 198 will give nobody the "right to work"!** This misleading title has been used by the sponsors in similar attempts to fool the voters across the country. Similar wording was properly rejected by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General as the legal and official name for Initiative 198. It cannot legally be called the "right to work" initiative.
- 2. Initiative 198 is actually a "union-busting" instrument** to destroy the bargaining power of labor unions. It strikes at the heart of the basic principles of unionism—strength for the individual worker through uniting with his fellows to deal with their common problems in their elected union.
- 3. Initiative 198 also strikes at the democratic principle of majority rule.** (If you voted against a law which the majority voted for, 198's sponsors would say you don't need to obey it.) The Taft-Hartley Law requires a union to represent all workers in a plant, non-members as well as members. It is only fair that the majority of the workers who benefit should also support the union's work.
- 4. A large majority of workers prefer the union shop: 97% of the workers** in 46,000 government-supervised NLRB elections (secret ballot) voted for the union shop. Why should the general public deny them this right through Initiative 198? Aren't the workers themselves the best judges of what works best for them?
- 5. Existing laws already offer means for protecting members and preventing alleged union malpractices.** Initiative 198 adds nothing to correct faults its proponents complain of: It would kill all trade unions while pretending to correct tiny flaws in their operation.
- 6. Modern unions are the best way to handle industrial-labor relations.** Both management and labor prefer union contracts. Yet Initiative 198 forbids the employer to make or renew contracts with his labor group or union! Modern business must have stable labor contracts to meet competition and operate efficiently.
- 7. The economy of the whole state would be affected, harmfully!** Over 50 years of negotiation set the pattern which today gives this state a healthy, stable business economy, high wages, good working conditions, and an unusually high annual per capita income! Housewife, farmer, businessman—all would lose under 198!
- 8. Today's worker has little power to protect himself, alone.** Working for impersonal corporations, he gets job security because he has a strong, healthy union, to bargain for fair wages and a fair deal on hiring and firing. Initiative 198 would only give him the right to work for lower pay, worse conditions, and the chance to fight alone for poorer jobs.
- 9. Initiative 198 would be costly for all of us, in disrupting our state's economy. Proof?** Sixteen other states have defeated this same type of law—Montana voters refused it a place on their ballot in July of 1956. Four states have had the "right to work" laws, and after costly and sad experience, have repealed them—Louisiana, the latest state to repeal (June, 1956), tried "right to work" for two years and found it a bad, expensive experiment. Let's not make their costly mistake! The "right to work" states have the lowest average per capita income in the nation: \$834 in one state compared to the national average of \$1709!
- 10. Who is behind this so-called "right to work" measure?** No well-known state organization or individuals have endorsed it. It has a few wealthy out-of-state backers and dubious "business" organizations, interested in just one thing—destroying our free labor unions! Yet they claim to speak for the working man! Don't be fooled by their sob-sister propaganda!

Vote NO on Initiative 198!

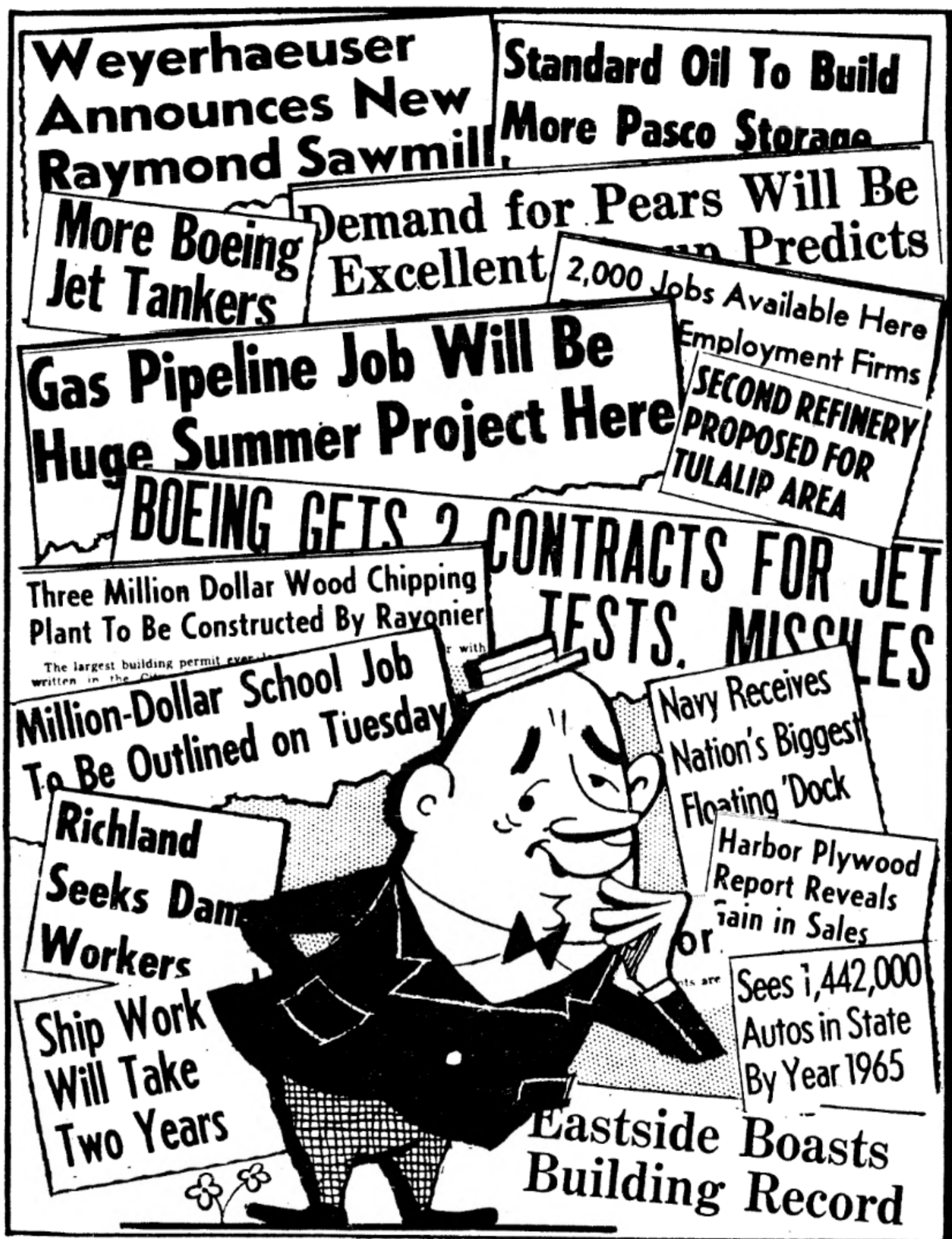
United Labor Advisory Committee
2800 - 1st Ave., Seattle

E. M. Weston, Chairman
Harold Slater, Secretary

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 25, 1956.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.



"Why in the world don't they leave well enough alone!"

(Continued on next page)

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO 198

OF COURSE IT HASN'T BEEN ENDORSED!

In their Job Research Report No. 41, dated July 19th, the proponents of Initiative 198 say: (quote)

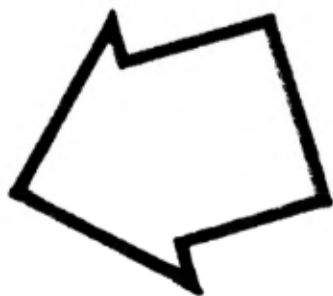
*"Initiative 198 has yet to receive public endorsement
by any Democratic or Republican organization;
by any statewide elected public official or candidate;
by any Congressional incumbent or candidate;
by any Catholic, Protestant or Jewish church official;
by any Chamber of Commerce, trade association or
top industry spokesman
in the state of Washington"* (end quote)

Of course it hasn't had their endorsement!

Why would any thinking person who is sincerely interested in our state and its people want to place in jeopardy the economic advantages we enjoy?

Why would they want to impair, if not actually destroy, one of the healthiest, soundest, most prosperous state-economies in our nation? We of Washington now have the 10th highest per capita income in America; ours is 15% above the national average! Only 9 states have higher incomes; 38 states are less fortunate than we!

Why should any public spirited leader of state, church, business or industry be expected to endorse a foolhardy initiative which threatens the blessings we enjoy? Be guided by the considered judgment of the leaders in all walks of our state life.



Vote NO on 198

Citizens Committee for the Preservation of Payrolls
Howard Sylvester, Exec. Secty.
Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.
(the italics are ours)

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 26, 1956.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 199

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to the state legislature and legislative districts; defining forty-nine senatorial and representative districts; creating three new legislative districts; providing for the number and apportionment of the members of the legislature; increasing the membership of the state senate by three members; substituting census tracts as established by the United States Bureau of the Census for precincts as the basic geographical units from which legislative districts are formed; combining such census tracts to form newly created districts and to change the boundaries and population of some existing districts; and repealing certain acts in conflict therewith.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in 1958, and every four years thereafter, a senator shall be elected for a term of four years from the following senatorial districts:

Second, sixth, seventh, eighth, thirteenth, fifteenth, twenty-first, twenty-sixth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth.

In all other senatorial districts a senator shall be elected in 1960, and every four years thereafter, for a term of four years: *Provided*, That in the forty-ninth district a senator shall be elected in 1958 for a term of two years and thereafter the term shall be for four years.

SEC. 2. The senate shall consist of forty-nine members, one of whom shall be elected from each of the forty-nine senatorial districts, constituted as set forth in Sections 3 through 51 of this act.

SEC. 3. First—the counties of Okanogan and Douglas.

SEC. 4. Second—the counties of Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille.

SEC. 5. Third—the following census tracts in the City of Spokane: 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27, 28.

SEC. 6. Fourth—The following census tracts in the City of Spokane: 29, 30, 31, 40 and 41, and the following census tracts in Spokane County: 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

49, 50, 51, 52, Millwood, Rockford, Fairfield, Waverly and Latah.

SEC. 7. Fifth—the following census tracts in the City of Spokane: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and the following census tracts in Spokane County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, Deer Park.

SEC. 8. Sixth—the following census tracts in the City of Spokane: 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39.

SEC. 9. Seventh—the following census tracts in the City of Spokane: 7, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35, 36, and the following census tracts in Spokane County: 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, Medical Lake, Cheney, and Spangle.

SEC. 10. Eighth—the counties of Lincoln, Adams and Grant.

SEC. 11. Ninth—the counties of Whitman, Garfield and Asotin.

SEC. 12. Tenth—the counties of Columbia and Walla Walla.

SEC. 13. Eleventh — Franklin County and the following census tracts in Benton County: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, and Kennewick.

SEC. 14. Twelfth—Chelan County.

SEC. 15. Thirteenth — Kittitas County and the following census tracts in Yakima County: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, and Selah.

SEC. 16. Fourteenth—the following census tracts in Yakima County: 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, and Yakima.

SEC. 17. Fifteenth—the following census tracts in Yakima County: 1, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, Sunnyside, Toppenish and Wapato.

Initiative Measure No. 199 (Continued)

SEC. 18. Sixteenth — Klickitat County and the following census tracts in Benton County: 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and Prosser: and the following census tracts in Yakima County: 22, 23, 29, 30, 38, 39, and 40.

SEC. 19. Seventeenth — Skamania County and the following census tracts in Clark County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and Camas.

SEC. 20. Eighteenth—the counties of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum.

SEC. 21. Nineteenth—Pacific County and the following census tracts in Grays Harbor County: 11, 12, 13, Aberdeen and Hoquiam.

SEC. 22. Twentieth—Lewis County.

SEC. 23. Twenty-first — Mason County and the following census tracts in Grays Harbor County: 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10: and the following census tracts in Kitsap County: 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and Port Orchard.

SEC. 24. Twenty-second—Thurston County.

SEC. 25. Twenty-third—the following census tracts in Kitsap County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and Bremerton.

SEC. 26. Twenty-fourth—the Counties of Clallam and Jefferson and the following census tracts in Grays Harbor County: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

SEC. 27. Twenty-fifth—the following census tracts in Pierce County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, Puyallup, and Sumner.

SEC. 28. Twenty-sixth—the following census tracts in Pierce County: 24, 25, 26, 27, and Ruston: and the following census tracts in the City of Tacoma: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15.

SEC. 29. Twenty-seventh—the following census tracts in the City of Tacoma: 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21: and census tract 8 in Pierce County.

SEC. 30. Twenty-eighth—the following census tracts in Pierce County: 14, 15, 17, 30, 31, and 32: and the following census tracts in the City of Tacoma: 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

SEC. 31. Twenty-ninth—the following census tracts in Pierce County: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, and 29: and the following census tracts in the City of Tacoma: 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

SEC. 32. Thirtieth—the following census tracts in King County: 14, 15,

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, Auburn, Enumclaw, and Kent.

SEC. 33. Thirty-first—the following census tracts in King County: 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59: and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: S-2 and R-1B.

SEC. 34. Thirty-second—the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: B-2, B-3, B-6, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, E-1, E-2, E-3, and E-4.

SEC. 35. Thirty-third—the following census tracts in King County: 64 and 65: and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: P-2, P-3, Q-2, Q-3, R-2, R-3A, R-3B, R-4A, and R-4B.

SEC. 36. Thirty-fourth—the following census tracts in King County: 22, 23, and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, O-4A, O-4B, S-1A, S-1B, and S-3.

SEC. 37. Thirty-fifth—the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, O-1, O-2, and O-3.

SEC. 38. Thirty-sixth—the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: F-1A, F-1B, F-1C, F-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, and L-1.

SEC. 39. Thirty-seventh—the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: J-1, J-2, J-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, P-1, Q-1.

SEC. 40. Thirty-eighth—the following census tracts in the County of Snohomish: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and Snohomish.

SEC. 41. Thirty-ninth — the following census tracts in Snohomish County: 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, and Everett.

SEC. 42. Fortieth — the following census tracts in Snohomish County: 1, 2, and 3: and the following census tracts in Whatcom County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 18: and the following census tracts in Skagit County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and Sedro Woolley.

SEC. 43. Forty-first — the counties of Island and San Juan: the following census tracts in Skagit County: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Mt. Vernon and Anacortes: and the following census tracts in the County of Snohomish: 4, and 5.

SEC. 44. Forty-second—the following census tracts in Whatcom County:

Initiative Measure No. 199 (Continued)

9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and Bellingham.

SEC. 45. Forty-third—the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: D-2, D-3, D-5, D-6, H-1, H-2, H-3, I-1, I-2, and I-3.

SEC. 46. Forty-fourth—the following census tracts in King County: 101 and 102; and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, B-1, B-4, and B-5.

SEC. 47. Forty-fifth—the following census tracts in King County: 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 103, and 104.

SEC. 48. Forty-sixth—the following census tracts in King County: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 105, 106, 107, and 108, and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: C-5, D-1, D-4, D-7, D-8, D-9, D-10, D-11, and D-12.

SEC. 49. Forty-seventh—the following census tracts in King County: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and Kirkland.

SEC. 50. Forty-eighth—the following census tracts in King County: 11, 12, 13, 40, 60, 61, 62, 63, and Renton; and the following census tracts in the City of Seattle: R-1A, R-5A, and R-5B.

SEC. 51. Forty-ninth—the following census tracts in Clark County: 10 and Vancouver.

SEC. 52. The House of Representatives shall consist of ninety-nine members to be elected from forty-nine representative Districts. Each Senatorial District, as numbered and created by this Initiative, shall constitute a Representative District bearing the same number.

SEC. 53. The Thirty-first Representative District shall have three representatives. All other Representative Districts shall have two representatives.

SEC. 54. The terms of office of all senators and representatives elected under the provisions of this act shall commence on the second Monday in January following the date of their election.

SEC. 55. The representatives provided for in this act shall be elected at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1958, and every two years thereafter.

SEC. 56. Census Tracts referred to herein are all the political divisions, subdivisions, census tracts and other terms to describe census divisions used in the current Census division system used and approved by United States Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce and the detailed descriptions of said divisions together with detailed maps are on file and available in the Office of Population Research and Washington State Census Board or United States Bureau of Census and the boundaries of Census Tracts referred to herein are the same boundaries as are shown upon the official documents or maps maintained by or for the United States Bureau of the Census existing as of January 1, 1956, having the same corresponding numbers or names as given to Census political divisions.

SEC. 57. Any Census tract (division) not specifically mentioned or included within the boundaries of any senatorial and representative district, and which is completely surrounded by territory embraced within a particular senatorial and representative district, shall be and become a part of such senatorial and representative district. In case any such Census tract (division) is not completely surrounded by territory embraced within a particular senatorial and representative district, the Census tract (division) shall be and become a part of the senatorial and representative district having the smallest number of electors and having territory adjoining or contiguous to such Census tract (division) in the same county in which the Census tract (division) is located.

SEC. 58. Chapter 2, Laws of 1931; chapter 20, Laws of 1933; chapter 74, Laws of 1933; chapter 221, Laws of 1951; and RCW 44.04.020, 44.04.110, 44.08.010, 44.08.020, 44.08.060, 44.08.061, 44.12.010, and 44.12.020 are each repealed: *Provided*, That this initiative shall not in any way affect the membership, districts or other organization of the thirty-fifth legislature nor abolish nor shorten any term of office of any member of the Legislature commenced prior to the effectiveness of this initiative.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 16, 1956.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 199

VOTE YES

Make Washington's Legislature truly representative of all the people.
Vote Yes for 199.

Initiative 199 creates more equal legislative districts. It was drafted by the nonpartisan League of Women Voters of Washington. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee appointed representatives to work with members of the drafting committee which framed this measure.

The Constitution requires the State Legislature to change the number of legislative districts or their boundaries after each census in accordance with changes in population in order to keep the number of people represented by each legislator as nearly equal as possible. Since 1901 this has been done only once when the people redistricted by initiative in 1930.

Shifts and changes in the population have occurred in the intervening 25 years. Redistricting is once more long overdue. Each year the inequality of voting power gets worse.

Consider 2 districts in eastern Washington. According to the latest (1950) official census one of them has a population of about 18,000; the other, 80,000. Even more extreme are two districts in King County; one has about 35,000; the other, 130,000. Each district has 1 senator and 2 representatives.

Initiative 199 gives Washington voters a chance to right these wrongs. **A vote Yes for 199** will help make one man's vote worth the same as another. Expert opinion has rated this the fairest and most accurate plan ever proposed for the state.

Initiative 199 carries out the requirements of the State Constitution. It creates districts with approximately the same number of people in them. It takes into account geographical variations, community of interest, and areas of changing population. Initiative 199 counts people and not registered voters. The number of districts is increased from 46 to 49. Each district will elect 1 senator and 2 representatives, except the largest district, which will have 3 representatives.

A few of the public-minded groups favoring 199 are:

Washington Education Association
Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce
Washington Republican Club
Young Democrats of Washington
Municipal League of Seattle and King County
Municipal League of Tacoma
King County Republican Convention
King County Democratic Convention

Chambers of Commerce—
Tacoma, Seattle, South Kitsap
Central Labor Councils—
Tacoma, Seattle, Renton
Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge 751
Evergreen Republican Club
Metropolitan Democratic Club
Young Democrats of King County
Young Republicans of King County

Sponsored by LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President, 525 Realty Building, Spokane, Washington

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

F. Bartow Fite, Jr., Co-Chairman, Seattle
George V. Powell, Co-Chairman, Seattle
Ludwig Lobe, Treasurer, Seattle
Robert Behnke, Bellevue
Norton Clapp, Bellevue
F. A. Kern, Ellensburg
William Jenkins, Everett
Irvin Woods, Omak
Wilbur Hallauer, Oroville
B. K. Phillips, Richland
Ben Ehrlichman, Seattle
Paul R. Green, Seattle

Nat S. Rogers, Seattle
Irving S. Smith, Seattle
Joel Ferris, Spokane
E. G. Griggs, Tacoma
Fred T. Haley, Tacoma
Reno Odlin, Tacoma
Ray Bachman, Vancouver
L. M. Jones, Vancouver
Ted R. Piele, Vancouver
Roland Miller, Walla Walla
Joe K. Alderson, Yakima
L. B. Vincent, Yakima

STATE OF WASHINGTON—SS.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 12, 1956.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1956

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3

REGULATING PENSIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Shall Article II, Section 25, of the Constitution be amended to provide that pensions paid by the state or any political subdivision thereof, to a public official, may be increased during his term in office?

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled:

THAT, At the next general election there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to section 25 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Washington to read as follows:

SECTION 25. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer, other than pensions paid by the state or any

political subdivision thereof, be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate February 17, 1955.

EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 8, 1955.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 10, 1955.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1956

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4

INCREASING SIGNATURES: INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Shall a new section be added to Article II of the Constitution which will supersede requirements specified in Section 1 thereof by providing that the valid signatures of eight per centum of the number of registered voters voting for Governor in the last election shall be necessary to certify an initiative and that four per centum shall be necessary to certify a referendum of an act of the Legislature?

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1956, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding to Article II thereof a new section, reading as follows:

Hereafter, the number of valid signatures of legal voters required upon a petition for an initiative measure shall be equal to eight per centum of the number of voters registered and voting for the office of governor at the last preceding regular gubernatorial election. Hereafter, the number of valid signatures of legal voters required upon a petition for a referendum of an act of the legislature or

any part thereof, shall be equal to four per centum of the number of voters registered and voting for the office of governor at the last preceding regular gubernatorial election. These provisions supersede the requirements specified in section 1 of this article as amended by the seventh amendment to the Constitution of this state.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county wherein a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate January 27, 1955.

EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House February 24, 1955.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 1, 1955.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1956

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6

SUCCESSIVE TERMS FOR STATE TREASURER

Shall Article III, Section 25, of the Constitution be amended to remove the present restriction prohibiting the state treasurer from being elected for more than one successive term?

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1956, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article III, section 25, of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Article III, section 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this state, shall be eligible to hold any state office. The compensation for state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they

shall have been elected. The legislature may in its discretion abolish the offices of the lieutenant governor, auditor and commissioner of public lands.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county wherein a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate January 26, 1955.

EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House February 23, 1955.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 1, 1955.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE
STATE CONSTITUTION
TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1956**

—OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 14

FILLING VACANCIES IN STATE LEGISLATURE

Shall the 13th Amendment of the Constitution be amended to provide that vacancies in the Legislature shall be filled by the county commissioners from an approved list submitted by the county central committee of the political party of the preceding legislator; and in the event it be a joint district, from lists submitted by the state central committee for joint action by county commissioners involved; providing for failure to appoint within sixty days, the Governor shall fill vacancy from said list?

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1956, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature or in any partisan county elective office shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs: *Provided*, That the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district and the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated, and shall be one of three persons who shall be nominated by the county central committee of that party, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next general election, and shall have qualified: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator or joint representative, the vacancy shall be filled from a list of

three nominees selected by the state central committee, by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county commissioners of the counties composing the joint senatorial or joint representative district, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated, and in case a majority of said county commissioners do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such a newspaper is published.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1955.

EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 2, 1955.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 9, 1955.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1956

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

House Joint Resolution No. 22

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION UPON COURT DEPOSIT

Shall Article I, Section 16, of the Constitution as amended by Amendment 9, be further amended to permit the state, in an eminent domain proceeding, upon filing the action to take immediate possession of the property after payment into court before trial of such amount as provided by law?

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1956, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to section 16, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Washington, as amended by Amendment 9, so that when said section is amended it shall read as follows:

Article I, section 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic, or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation

*shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law, except that after the filing of an action in eminent domain the state shall be entitled to immediate possession of property upon payment into court, before trial, of such amount as shall be provided by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public: *Provided, That the taking of private property by the state for land reclamation and settlement purposes is hereby declared to be for public use.**

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state wherein a newspaper is published.

Passed the House March 4, 1955.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,

Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1955.

ENMETT T. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 10, 1955.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22
VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS IN WASHINGTON
VOTE FOR HJR 22

**WOULD EXPEDITE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW
STATE HIGHWAYS**

House Joint Resolution No. 22 would amend the state constitution by giving the Legislature the power to grant the courts the authority to allow state highway construction to start before final settlement with the property owner. This would expedite considerably the construction of a new highway. The people of the state would enjoy the benefits of a modern highway much sooner.

WOULD PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY OWNERS

Any legislation passed in the future would have to provide that the state pay into court an amount of money which would be held for the use of the property owner.

**MOST STATES ALLOW HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TO
BEGIN IMMEDIATELY**

Forty states have legal provisions allowing highway construction to begin immediately. Washington must keep pace with other states in its program to improve highway services. In this attempt to keep pace, Washington citizens would be seriously handicapped without the protection given by the passage of HJR 22.

Endorsed by:

LABOR

HIGHWAY USER GROUPS

INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE FOR
HIGHWAY PROGRESS**

Arthur E. Needham, Executive Secretary
88 A Kirkland Ave., Kirkland, Washington

1956

STATE-ELECTION-CALENDAR

STATE PRIMARY **SEPT. 11**

Last day candidates may file for office of
precinct committeeman **Sept. 18**

Last day to register in order to vote at state
general election ***Oct. 5 or Oct. 6**

(*If offices of City Clerk or County Auditor are closed on Saturday.)

STATE GENERAL ELECTION **NOV. 6**

Initiative measures and constitutional amendments
approved by the voters become law **Dec. 6**

1957 Legislature (35th Session) convenes **Jan. 14, 1957**

Newly elected state officials assume office **Jan. 16, 1957**

Express your opinion at the polls—VOTE!



EARL COE, Secretary of State

RAY J. YEOMAN, Assistant Secretary of State

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All Printing and Art Work Done in the State of Washington

